AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the Claim Form and Claim as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~. Please cancel Claims 6, 7, and 9. Please add Claims 15-24.

1 (currently amended): A dull coated printing paper which has a density of 0.90 to 1.15 g/cm^3 adjusted by calender treatment, ~~in which~~comprising:

a base paper formed with pulp fibers ~~a coating layer comprising a pigment and an adhesive is formed on a base paper~~ and containing an organic compound having an action to inhibit binding between the pulp fibers ~~and calender treatment is carried out so as to produce the coated printing paper having a density of 0.90 to 1.15 g/cm^3~~, said organic compound being selected from the group consisting of ethylene and/or propylene oxide adducts of higher alcohols, polyhydric alcohol-type nonionic surfactants, ethylene oxide adducts of higher fatty acids, ester compounds of polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids, ethylene oxide adducts of ester compounds of polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids, fatty acid amides, hydroxyethyl derivatives of fatty acid amides, and fatty acid polyamide amines; and

a coating layer formed on the base paper, comprising a pigment and an adhesive.

2 (original): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the line pressure for said calender treatment is 50 to 150 kg/cm.

3 (currently amended): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the degree of sheet gloss is 35 to 60% and the degree of print gloss is 65 to 90%.

4 (previously presented): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein said organic compound having an action to inhibit binding between pulp fibers is an organic compound which causes a decrease in the tensile strength of a base paper comprising 0.3 part by weight of said organic compound admixed with 100 parts by weight of bone dry pulp, at a rate of decrease of 5 to 30% as compared to the tensile strength of a base paper without the admixing of said organic compound.

5 (previously presented): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein said pigment in said coating layer comprises 20 to 100 parts by weight of kaolin having a

volumetric particle size distribution of 65% or more within the range of 0.4 to 4.2 μm per 100 parts by weight of the pigment.

6 (canceled)

7 (canceled)

8 (currently amended): The calender-treated dull coated printing paper according to claim ~~6~~1, wherein the organic compound is a compound which provides a decrease of 5-30% in tensile strength when 0.3 part by weight of the organic compound is admixed with 100 parts by weight of bone dry pulp, as compared to the tensile strength of the base paper without the organic compound.

9 (canceled)

10 (previously presented): A method for producing a dull coated printing paper, comprising:

providing a base paper comprising an organic compound having an action to inhibit binding between pulp fibers, said organic compound being selected from the group consisting of ethylene and/or propylene oxide adducts of higher alcohols, polyhydric alcohol-type nonionic surfactants, ethylene oxide adducts of higher fatty acids, ester compounds of polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids, ethylene oxide adducts of ester compounds of polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids, fatty acid amides, hydroxyethyl derivatives of fatty acid amides, and fatty acid polyamide amines;

forming a coating layer comprising a pigment and an adhesive on the base paper; and

conducting calender treatment to produce the coated printing paper to provide a density of 0.90 to 1.15 g/cm^3.

11 (previously presented): The method according to claim 10, wherein the line pressure for said calender treatment is 50 to 150 kg/cm.

12 (currently amended): The method according to claim 10, wherein the printed paper has a degree of sheet gloss is 35 to 60% and the degree of print gloss is 65 to 90%.

13 (previously presented): The method according to claim 10, wherein 0.3 part by weight of the organic compound is admixed with 100 parts by weight of bone dry pulp to provide a decrease of 5-30% in tensile strength as compared to the tensile strength of the base paper without the organic compound.

14 (previously presented): The method according to claim 10, wherein the pigment in the coating layer comprises 20-100 parts by weight of kaolin having a volumetric particle size distribution of 65% or more within a range of 0.4-4.2 μm per 100 parts by weight of the pigment.

15 (new): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the organic compound is selected from the group consisting of ester compounds of polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids, propylene oxide adducts of higher alcohols, and hydroxyethyl derivatives of fatty acid amides.

16 (new): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the coating layer is applied in an amount of 5 to 25 g/m^2.

17 (new): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the coating layer is applied in an amount of 11 to 20 g/m^2.

18 (new): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the organic compound is contained in an amount of 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the pulp fibers.

19 (new): The dull coated printing paper according to claim 1, wherein the organic compound is contained in an amount of 0.2 to 1.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of pulp.

20 (new): The method according to claim 10, wherein the selection of the organic compound comprises measuring a decrease of an organic compound in tensile strength when 0.3 part by weight of the organic compound is admixed with 100 parts by weight of bone dry pulp, as compared to the tensile strength of the base paper without the organic compound, and selecting the organic compound if the decrease is 5-30%.

21 (new): The method according to claim 10, wherein the calendering treatment is performed by a soft nip calender at a temperature of 100°C to 200°C.

22 (new): The method according to claim 10, wherein the calendering treatment is performed by a soft nip calender at a temperature of 160°C to 200°C.

23 (new): The method according to claim 10, wherein the number of roll nips for the calender treatment is 2 to 7.

24 (new): The method according to claim 10, wherein the number of roll nips for the calender treatment is 3 to 5.